

## PARIS.

## Severe Engagement Before the Capital on Friday.

## French Assault on the Prussian Position South of the City.

## Their Repulse with Heavy Loss After Three Hours' Fighting.

## Despatch from King William Announcing the Repulse.

## The Herald Special Report from Versailles Giving the Details.

## Operations of the Germans in Various Parts of France.

## Members of the French Constituent Assembly to be Elected on the 16th Inst.

## News Direct from Paris to Friday Last.

## The People and Garrison Still Resolute and Defiant.

## Provisions Enough in the City to Last Six Months.

## German Reports of Movements to Restore the Bonaparte Dynasty.

## General Bourbaki Escaped from Metz and in England With the Empress.

## Disappointment with the Result of the British Cabinet Council.

## THE MILITARY OPERATIONS.

## ANOTHER ENGAGEMENT BEFORE PARIS.

## TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

## King William's Despatch Announcing a Sortie from Paris—Herald Special Account of the Engagement—A Fierce Assault upon the Prussian Lines—The French Repulsed, and Retreat in Disorder—The Casualties.

## A telegram from Berlin, dated to-day, reports that King William has forwarded the following despatch to Queen Augusta from his headquarters at Perriers under date of yesterday:—

## Early this morning the French troops of the line made a sortie against the troops of the Sixth Prussian corps, while the Prussian Fifth corps was attacked by three battalions. At the same time a brigade made a demonstration against the Eleventh corps. At the end of two hours the French took shelter under the guns of the forts. The Crown Prince commanded the Prussians. WILHELM.

## The work of the shovel and spade, which has been performing quietly and vigorously at this post for the past three or four days by the army of the Crown Prince of Prussia, was interrupted at six o'clock this morning by a sharp attack made by the French on the position held by their enemy. The French, in heavy force, made a sortie from the city, coming from the direction of forts d'Issy and de Montrouge, on the south of Paris, and attacked the Prussian Sixth corps, occupying the right of the army of the Crown Prince. At the same time another large force, said to have been under the command of General Ducrot, advanced from the direction of St. Cloud and assaulted the position held by the Eleventh army corps, on the heights of Meudon, in front of this city. It will thus be seen that the French line of advance extended from the junction of the Seine and Marne rivers to St. Cloud, at the point of the deep bend of the Seine, between forts de Vanves and fort Mont Valerien.

## OBSERVATIONS ON THE ATTACK.

## Considering that the French were aware that the Prussians were engaged in erecting fortifications, it is evident that the object of the attack was to interrupt the progress of the work of the investing force and to drive them from the positions they occupy, before they could have time to render them less available.

## The engagement and repulse of the French. A signal failure was the result of the movement. Immediately after the action began the Crown Prince, accompanied by his staff, hastened from his quarters at Versailles to the battlefield, and assumed immediate command of the troops. The French troops advanced steadily upon the Prussians under cover of a heavy fire of artillery. Pushing forward vigorously they struck the advance posts of the Prussian Sixth corps, compelling them to fall back upon the main line. This they immediately assaulted. After nearly three hours of severe fighting, during which the Prussian lines remained unbroken, the French gave way before a heavy fire of artillery and commenced retreating rapidly towards their forts.

## The Prussian losses. The published tables of the Prussian losses since the war began place the casualties at 1,630 officers killed and wounded, and 35,161 men. It is not stated if the latter figures refer to the men killed alone, and not to those wounded. It is, however, certain that the total loss of the Germans greatly exceeds these figures. The Prussian official reports of the battle of Vionville give the total losses in that single engagement as exceeding sixteen thousand, and at the battle of Gravelotte, two days later, they certainly lost a far greater number of men. There are besides all the previous and subsequent battles taken into consideration.

## A FRENCH CAMPAIGN ON PAPER. Emile de Girardin has published a plan for a campaign, recommending the establishment of two vast training camps and two armies of diversion, destined to seriously harass the besiegers of Paris and Metz. The Prussian armies are reported to have commenced moving in the departments, but it is believed their evolutions are confined to paper.

RETALENTION IN KIND. The *Moniteur*, replying to the Prussian reports about insubordination and the shooting of members of the Garde Mobile, publishes stories of mutinies among the Baden regiments at Versailles and the shooting of German soldiers.

## SEVERAL WAR NOTES. The French soldiers in Paris are clamorous to be led on a sortie.

## M. Fourichon has not resigned his place in the French provisional government, as has been reported.

## The civic guard which has recently been doing duty at Marseilles has been disbanded.

## The red republican movement at Marseilles is gaining head.

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ving to the fact that most of the wounded were carried off during the battle. The Prussians, however, captured over four hundred prisoners. Every day adds to the strength of the German positions around Paris.

## GENERAL WAR NEWS.

## TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

## German Denial of French Successes Before Paris—Preparation to Attack the Weak Points of the City—General Movements and Operations of the Prussians—Maintenance Threatened—The Late Blockade—French Prisoners in Germany—The Prussian Losses—General War Notes.

London, Oct. 1, 1870.

The reports of fighting before Paris on Wednesday and Thursday (September 23 and 24) are false. A Prussian official despatch, however, reiterates that there was sharp fighting in front of the city on the 24th and 25th of last month.

## GERMAN DENIAL OF FRENCH SUCCESSES BEFORE PARIS.

The reports of French successes in the neighborhood are daily contradicted by the Prussian organs. The latest report, the retaking of Versailles by the French, the Prussians characterize as a wholesale invention.

## PRUSSIAN MOVEMENTS AROUND THE CAPITAL.

The Prussians now surrounding Paris are said to have received orders to keep outside the range of French guns. It is thought, however, that they are preparing for a grand attack on Paris from the north at Gennevilliers.

## WEAK POINTS OF PARIS WHICH THE PRUSSIAN RELY UPON CARRYING.

The weak points of the defenses of Paris which the Germans rely upon carrying promptly are the heights of St. Maurice, which approach the forts within 4,000 paces, the distance between the forts and the city being only 1,500 paces more, and the gaps on western side, north and south of Mont Valerien.

## FRENCH PRISONERS NOT ALLOWED TO LEAVE.

The peasants who fled to Paris on the approach of the Prussians from the east have asked permission to return to their homes. The Prussian General has refused, on the ground that his object is to starve out the city.

## CHEMICAL EXPERIMENTS FOR WAR PURPOSES IN PARIS.

A letter from Tours states that a great sensation has been caused in Paris by a series of experiments performed under the orders of General Trochu by a board of chemists, with a novel fulminate of bismuth of potash, which has produced the most tremendous results, and which will be employed in the defense of the city. Exposed points are thickly sown with torpedoes charged with this preparation.

## A SORTIE AGAINST THE GERMAN TROOPS.

A letter received this morning from Rouen gives details of repeated battles at Versailles, and adds that great dissatisfaction is reported by German deserters brought into Evreux by the news of the proceedings against the German liberals, and by the refusal of Bavaria and Wurtemberg to enter the North German Union. The landwehr regiments are said to be exasperated at the prospect of a winter campaign, and the small-pox has broken out among the troops at Versailles and Rambouillet.

## TOURNAI FULL OF GERMAN WOUNDED.

The town of Tournai is filled with German wounded. Most of them participated in the late unsuccessful attempt to capture Charenton.

## PRUSSIAN APPROACHING MAINTENON.

The Prussians are approaching Maintenon, in the Department of Eure-et-Loire. Communication between that place and Chartres and Eprenon has been suddenly destroyed.

## THE SITUATION AT AMIENS.

A correspondent at Boulogne telegraphs as follows:—I have just returned from Amiens, whence I attempted to reach Rouen. The train was stopped at Pons Station, two miles out, by authority of an officer of the Garde Mobile, who, at the head of a detachment of some two hundred men, with a brass cannon, occupied a small stockade thrown up around the station. He announced that the German cavalry had this morning ridden into the town of Grandvilliers, about nine miles southeast of Pons, and that a severe battle was raging between Beauvois and Clermont. I asked him how a battle could be raging there, and with what troops. His reply was a threat to arrest me, which he only prevented from doing by the sight of my safe conduct, signed by General Trochu, and my American. I asked him for news of the battles before Paris, but he knew nothing of them, had not been in Rouen for two weeks, and was clearly only bent on getting there with his men as soon as possible. He peremptorily refused to allow our train to proceed or to allow us to telegraph for permission to proceed to the station at Rouen. He was waiting for an engine and transportation from Sergeant's men, and as he manifested some intention of taking our train we backed out and returned. We have no telegraphic communication to-day with Rouen. Amiens is full of the Garde Mobile's Picardy. Earthworks have been thrown up on the line of the Tourne, and the place will be held against casual attacks, not against any serious force. The German cavalry are reported there to have been seen on Thursday at Mondidier, nearly thirty miles south, towards Toulons.

## REPORTED ACCIDENT TO A BRIDGE AT CREIL.

The French have a report that on Wednesday a bridge spanning the Oise at Creil gave way under the weight of Prussian cannon which were being moved across, whereby several of them were precipitated into the river. There was also some loss of life.

## THE LATE BLOCKADE OF THE GERMAN COAST—LIGHTS AND BUOYS TO BE RE-ELECTED.

The bark Pacha has arrived at Hull from Hamburg. She reports having encountered no French blockaders nor other obstacles.

## A telegram from Berlin, dated to-day, states that General Von Falkenstein, in announcing the termination of the French blockade in the Baltic and North Sea, says all haste will be made to restore the lights, buoys and other facilities for foreign trade.

## THE FRENCH PRISONERS IN GERMANY.

The number of French prisoners in Germany does not fall short of one hundred and seventy thousand men. One hundred and ten thousand and twenty are within the territory of Prussia, sixty thousand and sixty of whom are in the several fortresses, and the others are in open camps, which are well guarded by the landwehr. At a council of the Prussian Cabinet it was decided that the prisoners may be employed by persons not connected with the military authorities. The wages to be paid them will be prescribed by the district authorities. The labor to be performed by them shall not exceed ten hours a day, and their work shall be wholly voluntary.

## THE PRUSSIAN LOSSES.

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## THE BONAPARTE DYNASTY.

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## The Restoration of the Bonapartes—Bazaine Proposes to Bring It About—Wilhelmschone Crowded With Visitors—Letter from Napoleon to a Herald Correspondent—Escape of General Bourbaki from Metz and His Visit to the Empress.

London, Oct. 1, 1870.

The New York Herald correspondent at Berlin, under date of September 29, writes as follows:—

## RESTORATION OF THE BONAPARTES.

An idea is strongly entertained and advocated here that the surrender of Strasbourg is likely to produce a complete change in the war situation. I am assured that Marshal Bazaine is willing to capitulate upon condition that Prussia agrees to aid him in his efforts to restore the imperial government and order in France. This done the belligerents can agree upon the terms of peace.

This idea, it is believed, meets the approval and support of all the imperialist generals, the soldiers and a large majority of the bourgeoisie and peasantry. Many well informed persons express a firm conviction that Napoleon, or his son, under the Regency of the Empress Eugenie, will shortly be re-seated upon the throne of France.

## WILHELMSCHONE CROWDED WITH VISITORS.

A letter from Wilhelmschone reports the place as a general rendezvous for distinguished guests of the Emperor Napoleon. The hotel in the vicinity of the castle occupied by the imperial prisoner is crowded with visitors. Napoleon himself seems to be in perfect health. He makes daily excursions on foot and in his carriage accompanied by several adjutants on horseback. The rest from the cares and anxieties of official life seems to have been beneficial in its effect upon him. He does not betray any apprehensions of the future fortunes of his dynasty.

## LETTER FROM THE EMPEROR TO A HERALD CORRESPONDENT.

The Herald correspondent, from whom the foregoing statements have been received, continues in his letter:—"I recently addressed a polite note to his Majesty, requesting the favor of a personal interview. Considering the peculiar and delicate position of the imperial prisoner I was not surprised when I received a negative reply couched in the following language:—

"MONSIEUR—His Majesty the Emperor has received your letter of the 19th inst., and is much affected by the sentiments of sympathy which you express therein. His Majesty has charged me to convey to you his thanks, and to tell you how how much he regrets that the circumstances of his present position do not permit him to receive you.

"Please accept, Monsieur, the assurances of my consideration.

"L'OFFICIER D'ORDRE A. DE LA CRISTOCQ."

## ESCAPE OF GENERAL BOURBAKI FROM METZ—HE GOES TO SEE THE EMPRESS.

General Bourbaki, the commander of the Eighth corps of the French army, which forms a part of Bazaine's forces, left Metz a few days ago, disguised in the garb of a peasant. After numerous adventures he succeeded in passing through the German lines undiscovered and in reaching the Belgian frontier. The general arrived in England yesterday, and immediately proceeded on a visit to the Empress Eugenie. Much importance is attached to his not communicating with the provisional government of France. It seems to confirm the statements which have been made to the effect that Bazaine and his generals, as well as the forces commanded by them, remain imperialists and will not recognize the republic.

## THE QUESTION OF PEACE.

The fortress of Sarrebourg was the result of a wager between Louis XIV. and a famous conqueror, Vanban, who declared himself able to build a fortress in six months; and so Sarrebourg was erected. It contained 400 chambers, 300 of which are unoccupied.

M. About reports a good deal of a French soldier at the ambulance. It was said to him, "You are better than the Prussians, but it is terrible to see you, with your arms (des armes) repelled by, laughing angrily; but it is an uncle that we want."

Another witicism is attributed by the *Figaro* to the soldiers collectively. They are about saying, they say they will be satisfied with *coups sans le barbe*, *coups sans le barbe*, *coups sans le barbe*, a main-facrier has carried out with maps of the theatre of war. They have been a great success, everybody wishing to "poke his nose" into Alsace and Lorraine without risk.

Vice Admiral Jachmann is charged with the defence of the coasts of the German Ocean.

## NEW YORK CITY.

City Chamberlain Bradley has paid into the city treasury for the month of September, as interest on the city and county funds in his custody, the sum of \$2,497.

The remains of an unknown woman, about forty years of age, were found floating in the dock foot of Canal street, North river, and taken to the morgue for identification.

Bernard Smyth, Receiver of Taxes, gives notice that the books for taxes on personal property and bank stock will be opened for payment at his office on Thursday next.

Marshal Hall, during the past week, has granted the following licenses:—To expression, 52; public carts, 400; coaches, 12; vendors, 8; junk shop, 1; junk cart, 1; drivers, 42. Total, 422. Total amount received, \$57 75.

Fire Marshal McSpedon reports that twenty-three fires occurred during the week ending at noon yesterday. The total loss was estimated at \$13,320, fully covered by insurance.

The vital statistics of the city during the past week are reported as follows by the Board of Health:—Deaths, 608, being 62 more than last week; marriages, 219; births, 211, and still births, 40.

Police arrests during the past week were as follows:—Saturday, 24th, 311; Sunday, 25th, 231; Monday, 26th, 301; Tuesday, 27th, 268; Wednesday, 28th, 241; Thursday, 29th, 243; Friday, 30th, 187. Total, 1,842.

G. D. Cardozo, chief of the license bureau, makes the following report for the week ending yesterday:—Complaints received for violations of corporation ordinances, 393; settled, 120; referred for remedy to the various departments, 273.

Altemann Conant, presiding at the Tombs, yesterday afternoon sent Robert McGinn to the island for six months on a charge of disorderly conduct, officer Groden, of the Second precinct, had a prisoner in charge, and the accused attempted to rescue him.

The new market between Avenue C, East river and Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets, was formally opened to the public yesterday afternoon. Comptroller Connolly has disposed of a good portion of the stalls and the remainder will doubtless find ready takers, as the want of such an establishment has long been felt in that part of the town.

The Brennan Society of Bloomingdale is not altogether a political society, but it has been organized, without distinction of party, with a view to aid in perfecting city improvements, particularly on the neglected west side. A meeting of the society will be held at Lion Park on Wednesday evening next, October 3, for the distribution of badges and carrying such suggestions as may be offered, calculated to carry out the intentions of the organization.

Mrs. Mary Lawler, a woman forty years of age, at two o'clock yesterday morning, was found lying insensible in the hallway of premises No. 215 East Second street and conveyed to the Fourth precinct police station, where she died soon after. Decidedly used with her husband at No. 230 First avenue. There are suspicions that deceased had taken poison with suicidal intent. Coroner Flynn was notified to hold an inquest on the body.

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Prussians we published a sketch of this fortress. It is situated on the Moselle river, which becomes navigable at this point, in the Department of Meuse, and is about twenty-eight miles north of Bar le Duc. The fortifications are strong, but are by no means impregnable to assault. Verdun was besieged and captured by the Prussians in 1792 after a severe bombardment, but was held a very short time only, as the battle of Valmy took place shortly after its occupation, and compelled its speedy evacuation by the Prussians. After the defeat of Bazaine at Gravelotte, on the 16th of August last, Verdun was invested by the German forces under the Crown Prince of Saxony. A few days before the battle around Sedan took place an attempt was made to storm the citadel. The Germans, however, were repulsed, with heavy loss, reported to have been 10,000 in killed and wounded. Whether the place is well supplied with provisions and ammunition we have no means of learning. It has been closely invested ever since Sedan surrendered, but no further attempt has been made to storm it. The garrison is said to consist of some two thousand regulars, with the Garde Mobile and National of the town, which contains some fifteen thousand inhabitants, and the Garde Mobile of other points in the department of Meuse.

## ACTIVE NEUTRALITY.

## Postponement of the Sailing of the French Steamer Ville de Paris—Reported Consignments of Arms and Munitions of War.

The storm of Friday had one other unpleasant result besides those already mentioned in the newspapers. Owing to the high wind and sea it was found impossible to load the Ville de Paris, the French steamer, whose advertised time of sailing was noon yesterday, and it was therefore found necessary to postpone her departure until Monday.

This was all the more important as a number of passengers, who are reported to be recruits for the defence of the sunny soil upon which they first drew the breath of life, as well as large quantities of military stores and other cargo, were among the intended human and other cargo of yesterday's boat. Altogether, no less than about two hundred passengers gathered on the